

The Daily Freeman.  
EVENING EDITION.

## The Freeman.

With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—ordie a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.  
MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**FREDERICK HOLBROOK,**  
OF BRATTLEBORO.  
For Lieut. Governor,  
**LEVI UNDERWOOD,**  
OF BURLINGTON.  
For Treasurer,  
**JOHN B. PAGE,**  
OF RUTLAND.

## County Nominations.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

C. W. WILLARD, { For Senators.  
PAUL DILLINGHAM, {  
DON P. CARPENTER, {  
SAMUEL S. KELTON, { Judges.  
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, { Judge of Probate.  
H. W. HEATON, State's Attorney.  
J. H. ORCUTT, Sheriff.  
EBEN W. CORSS, High Bailiff.

## LAMOILLE COUNTY.

HON. HENRY STOWELL, Senator.  
JONATHAN P. WEST, { County Judges.  
SILAS GATES, {  
R. S. PAGE, Esq., Judge of Probate.  
DAVID RANDALL, Sheriff.  
JOHN L. GLEED, State's Attorney.  
A. R. BAILEY, High Bailiff.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

HORATIO BROCK, { Senators.  
LEWIS L. UPHAM, {  
E. L. TRACY, { Judges.  
R. FARNHAM, Jr., State's Attorney.  
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.  
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.  
JUDGES OF PROBATE.  
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.  
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.

## CALEDONIA COUNTY.

A. E. JUDVINE, { Senators.  
J. N. HALL, {  
SERENO MONTGOMERY, { Judges.  
EZRA A. PARKS, {  
A. L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.  
ORO W. CAHOON, State's Attorney.  
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.  
CHAS. SHIPMAN, Bailiff.

ING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE  
TH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR  
IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR  
TH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TY OF GEN. SIGEL'S COMMAND.—A dis-  
rom Rolla, Aug. 17th, gives assurance  
safety of the troops under Gen. Sigel.  
ad reached their camping ground, eight  
buth of Rolla, and were under the com-  
Major Sturgis, who met them thirty  
om Springfield. The First Iowa Regi-  
as to proceed to St. Louis to be disband-  
term of enlistment having expired. This  
nt lost thirteen killed, thirty-four  
d seriously, eight mortally, and five  
Lieut. Col. Merritt of this Regiment  
officially that the enemy brought into  
d in the engagement near Springfield,  
well armed and disciplined troops, be-  
irregular force of 10,000, while our  
as never more than 5,000.

reported via Fortress Monroe that our  
who are prisoners at Richmond, have  
up and signed petitions praying that  
ethod may be devised for an exchange.—  
s name is said to head one of these pe-

Davis is said to have issued a proclama-  
tering all persons in the seceded States  
not recognize the C. S. A. to depart  
forty days, or they will be treated as  
ad enemies.

pr.—Gen. Pope, of Missouri on learn-  
a railroad train had been fired upon by  
ists near Palmyra in that State, im-  
ment orders to Gen. Hurlburt to take such  
he deemed necessary to Marion county,  
them of the people, and levy contribu-  
horses, mules, provisions, and such other  
as are useful to soldiers, amounting to  
on the inhabitants of the county, and  
were on the citizens of Palmyra, as the  
for this outrage.

RAISING IN WASHINGTON, VT.—We have  
programme announcing that the Amer-  
is to be raised at Washington, on the  
t. The arrangements for the occasion  
harge of an efficient Committee, consist-  
Geo. F. Smith, W. P. Downing, L. F.  
e, and A. H. Pepper. There is to be a  
ion, the reading of the Declaration of  
dence, the raising of the flag by the  
od of States, and addresses by Hon.  
Thomas and Hon. B. Martin, with  
nts, responses, music, &c. It will un-  
ably be an agreeable, pleasant, and pat-  
easion. There will of course be a large  
ce.

ER SOLDIER DEAD.—The Free Press  
es the death Saturday morning, of pri-  
of the Swanton Company, who was  
at Brattleboro.

## State Politics.

In view of the State Convention to be held here  
this week we desire to say a word to patriots in  
the State:

1. The Convention called by the Republican  
State Committee was broad enough in its terms  
to include every patriot in the State. Demo-  
crats generally approved of the resolution  
adopted by the Convention when assembled,  
deeming it, as it unquestionably was, an indi-  
cation of the desire of the Convention to lay  
aside for the present party platforms, for the  
sake of presenting a united front against the  
enemies of the Country. When the nomina-  
tion was announced, however, disaffection was  
at once manifest. One portion of the disaf-  
fected were offended because Mr. Holbrook was  
upon the ticket, another portion disliked Mr.  
Underwood. We have not yet heard any per-  
son seriously claim, however, that any unfair  
means were resorted to to reach the result. The  
entire action of the Convention was open and  
above board, and was unquestionably not only  
more generally satisfactory to the Convention,  
but to the State at large, than any different  
nomination could have been.

2. Those disaffected with the result of the  
first Convention had an opportunity of trying  
the question again at the Convention called by  
the Democratic State Committee, as that call  
was broad enough to comprehend men of all  
shades of political faith. That Convention as-  
sembled, however, and a result was reached.—  
But this result was still unsatisfactory to a  
class, who certainly began to exhibit an easy  
aptitude for fault-finding.

3. Those disaffected persons have now called  
a third State Convention in terms which are  
substantially the same as those of the first two.  
And what is their object? Plainly to distract  
and divide the State in the coming election.—  
We say this because we regard the callers of  
the Convention as men who can see what is  
apparent to everybody else, and that is, that  
the Convention first held here nominated the  
ticket that is to be elected by a large majority  
this fall; and the only purpose of putting an  
opposition nomination in the field is to draw  
away, in certain sections of the State, a few  
votes from one or another of the candidates al-  
ready nominated. Is this patriotic, especially  
after these politicians have already had two op-  
portunities of bringing about the same result  
they now seek? We may be dull of appre-  
hension, but it certainly seems to us much more  
like provoking divisions and dissensions, than  
harmony and union in support of the Govern-  
ment.

Entertaining these views, we advise all men  
who place Country above party, who value uni-  
on more than division, who think the good of  
the whole superior to the ambition of a few  
disappointed men, or the schemes of designing  
politicians, to keep quietly about their usual  
business next Wednesday, and not be beguiled  
into the net of these discontented spirits.

A GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED.—The "Old  
Hat Store," near the head of State Street, in  
this village, which has been for a long time,  
not precisely the cynosure of all eyes, but,  
"not to put too fine a point upon it," an un-  
sightly structure, quite damaging to the ap-  
pearance of that part of the town, was violent-  
ly and utterly demolished, torn down, and  
razed to its foundation one day last week. The  
work of destruction was performed in "broad  
day-light," and was witnessed by quite a crowd  
of spectators who, instead of interfering to stop  
the Vandalism, actually approved and ap-  
plauded the act, and seemed to take a kind  
of malicious pleasure as shingles, and clapboards,  
rafters, beams and supports were wrenched  
away and thrown to the ground, and could  
hardly repress a cheer when the edifice no  
longer cumbered the ground.

P. S. We stop the press to add—lest the  
above information should prove too much for the  
delicately sensitive moral nature of the *Caledo-  
nian's* correspondent—that the foregoing  
work of destruction was instigated, and directed  
and controlled by the owner of the "hat store."

A FAIR HIT.—*Walton's Daily Journal*, thus  
fairly hits the *Caledonian*.

The *Caledonian* copies a part of the bulletin  
issued at Montpelier on the burning of Cad-  
well's store, and improves it for a homily on  
Montpelier morality. It suggests that the  
Governor ought not to be asked to rendezvous  
a regiment here until our town exerts its moral  
influences to protect the community from the  
shameless ambition of rowdies and ruffians.  
Without interfering in this matter, so far as it  
belongs to one of our neighbors, we venture to  
say that the *Caledonian* should not lecture  
Montpelier on "rowdies and ruffians." The  
last riot and murder were at St. Johnsbury, and  
in the camp there established. If the *Caledo-  
nian* is right, another regiment should hardly be  
located at St. Johnsbury.

By the way the *Caledonian* announces the  
addition of four men to the police force of St.  
Johnsbury. In Montpelier we have no serious  
inconvenience without extra police force.

The Government is now believed to be appre-  
hensive of an attack from the Rebels at some  
point on the Potomac for the purpose of cross-  
ing into Maryland, to strengthen secession there,  
and if possible cause an insurrection. The re-  
cent order from the War Department, printed  
elsewhere, is thought to have been made looking  
to such a contingency.

## Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Washington, August 16. Whereas, on  
the 15th day of April the President of the  
United States, in view of an insurrection against  
the Laws, Constitution and Government of the  
United States, which had broken out within the  
States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama,  
Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and  
in pursuance of the provisions of an act enti-  
tled "an act to provide for calling forth the  
militia to execute the laws of the Union, sup-  
press insurrection and repel invasions, and to  
repeal the act now in force for that purpose,  
approved February 28, 1795," did call forth  
the militia to suppress said insurrection and  
cause the laws of the Union to be duly execu-  
ted, and the insurgents have failed to disperse  
by the time directed by the President, and  
whereas, such insurrection has since broken out  
and yet exists within the States of Virginia,  
North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and  
whereas, the insurgents in all the said States  
claim to act under the authority thereof, and such  
claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by  
persons exercising the functions of Government  
in each State or States, or in the part or parts  
thereof in which combinations exist, nor has  
such insurrection been suppressed by said  
States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Presi-  
dent of the United States, in pursuance of an  
act of Congress of July 13, 1861, do hereby de-  
clare that the inhabitants of said States of  
Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Car-  
olina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas,  
Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida—except the  
inhabitants of that part of the State of Vir-  
ginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains,  
and such other parts of that State and other  
States hereinbefore named as may maintain a  
loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitu-  
tion, or may be from time to time occupied and  
controlled by forces engaged in the dispersion  
of said insurgents—are in a state of insurrec-  
tion against the United States, and that all  
commercial intercourse between the same and  
the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions  
aforesaid and the citizens of other States and  
other parts of the United States is unlawful,  
and will remain unlawful, until such insurrec-  
tion shall cease, or has been suppressed; that  
all goods, chattels, wares and merchandise com-  
ing from any of the said States, with the ex-  
ceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the Uni-  
ted States, without the special license and per-  
mission of the President, through the Secretary  
of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said  
States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land  
or water, together with the vessel or vehicle  
conveying the same, or conveying persons to or  
from said States, with said exceptions, will be  
forfeited to the United States, and that from  
and after 15 days from the issuing of this pro-  
clamation, all ships and vessels belonging in  
whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of  
any of said States, with the said exceptions,  
found at sea or in any port of the United States,  
will be forfeited to the United States, and  
I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys,  
marshals, and officers of the revenue, and of  
the military and naval forces of the United  
States, to be vigilant in the execution of said  
act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and  
forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving  
any party who may think himself aggrieved  
thereby to his application to the Secretary of  
the Treasury for the remission of any penalty  
or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is au-  
thorized by law to grant, if in his judgment the  
special circumstances of any case shall require  
such remission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand and caused the seal of the United States  
to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this 16th day  
of August, in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of  
the independence of the United States the  
eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ACADEMY AT MONTPELIER.—The Wash-  
ington County Grammar School, which is now  
domiciled in the fine, Union School Building  
in this village, offers unsurpassed advantages  
to all scholars in pursuit of a complete Academic  
Education, or seeking a thorough preparation  
for a Collegiate Course of Study. Mr. and Mrs.  
Gorham, who have for nearly a year had the  
charge of this school, have acquired for them-  
selves, and given to the school, a reputation for  
successful instruction in all branches of Aca-  
demic studies that is gratifying to all the  
friends of the old Academy. We note with a  
pleased pride in the progress of our town this  
fact, and confidently predict, that the Wash-  
ington County Grammar School, under its pre-  
sent excellent management, will soon win its  
way into popular favor abroad as it already has  
done at home.

## Something Done.

The *Times* dispatches state that a heavy  
seizure of goods of the rebels has been made  
near Annapolis Junction to-day. The goods  
were bought at Baltimore by Richmond dealers  
a draft for \$4,975 sent to pay for them. Teams  
and wagons were seized and also a number of  
letters of the rebel officers.

The steamer *Frederick* has shelled the woods  
at Mathias Point where the rebels fired on the  
*Resolute* and boat, clearing them up and render-  
ing them untenable for the time at least.

New Orleans, August 16. The Extra Hous-  
ton *Telegraph* of the 10th inst., reports a fight  
on the 25th of July, between Col. Baylor's  
command and the Federal troops at Fort Fill-  
more, (New Mexico,) resulting in the defeat of  
the latter with thirty killed and wounded.—  
Two Lieutenants were killed. The Rebels were  
unhurt. The Federals fled, and were pursued  
and the whole command taken prisoners, 500  
in number.

The mail to Tucson has been cleared out by  
the Apache Indians, and all hands killed.

Philadelphia, August 17. The Charleston  
*Courier* of the 6th announces the arrival there  
of the officers of barque Rowena of Philadel-  
phia from Laguna, captured by a privateer.  
The *Jeff Davis* captured a large Philadelphia  
brig from Havana, which was taken into  
Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the block-  
ading brig Perry.

BY TELEGRAPH  
TO THE FREEMAN.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

New York, August 17.

A Washington special despatch to the *Post*  
says that the firing below Aquia Creek yester-  
day was from a new battery on the Potomac.  
She received no damage, but was obliged to  
withdraw in consequence of her inability to re-  
turn the fire effectively.

The Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee  
say that a great Federal victory in Virginia at  
the next battle will extinguish the Rebellion in  
those States. Judge Nelson of Tennessee is in  
jail at Richmond. Advances from Kentucky state  
that the new Legislature will request Senators  
Breckenridge and Powell to resign.

A reporter of the associated press at Wash-  
ington denies the report that Secretary Cameron  
is to be removed. The *Commercial's* despatch  
says the decoy boat with barrels was for the  
purpose of entrapping Lieut. Bodd of the *Reso-  
lute*, whom the Rebels were anxious to capture  
or kill. It is understood that the money found  
on Serrell, a rebel messenger aboard the *Persia*,  
is worthless. It consists of post notes of Banks  
of England, payable only to his order. The fu-  
neral of Col. Farnham of the Fire Zouaves took  
place to-day. The Washington special despatch  
to the *Post* says that there are two Rebel regi-  
ments at Falls Church. The Rebel pickets are  
in sight from Chain bridge over the Potomac.

A dispatch from Gen. Fremont says that at  
the battle of Wilson Creek, Gen. Sweeny re-  
ceived only a flesh wound in the leg, and was able  
to ride to Springfield.

The *Herald* reports the discovery of an at-  
tempt to blow up Fort Columbus, on Governor's  
Island. Four men are represented to have gone  
there Monday night, with the intention of lay-  
ing a train to blow up the magazine and des-  
troy several hundred tons of powder, and a  
large number of soldiers quartered there. The  
authors of the infamous scheme escaped. The  
sentry who passed them to the island is missing.

CAIRO, Ill., August 16.

Twenty-five men of Capt. Noleman's cavalry  
company under Lieut. Tufts, sent into Missouri  
last night on a scouting expedition, encountered  
a force of the enemy's cavalry below Charleston.  
Being overpowered by superior numbers they  
retreated to Charleston, where they were met  
by a large rebel force of infantry. They char-  
ged on them, and succeeded in cutting their way  
through, and all arrived at Col. Lawless' camp  
this afternoon except six. It is reported that  
four were killed, the other two are missing.—  
The Rebels under Jeff Thompson are occupying  
Charleston in large forces. Hardee is said to be  
at Greenville, Mo., spirited out of con-  
ceit with the war. It is reported that Gen. Pil-  
low is within twenty five miles at the head of  
17,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. Ex Minister Faulk-  
ner is not, as has been stated, merely detained  
as a hostage for the return of Messrs Harris and  
Magraw, who went to the Confederate Camp for  
the purpose of recovering the body of the late  
Col. Cameron, but for good and satisfactory  
reasons to the Government, apart from any such  
consideration.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.

A detachment of U. S. Troops from Cape Gir-  
ardeau seized \$58,000 belonging to the Banks  
at St. Genevieve yesterday, by order of Gen.  
Fremont, and brought it to this city to-day. It  
is understood that this money is being used, or  
would be used, for the benefit of secessionists in  
that section.

KANSAS CITY, August 17.

We learn from reliable sources that 600 troops  
well drilled and equipped, leave Fayette, How-  
ard County, to-day, with the intention of join-  
ing Gov. Jackson's forces in the south part of  
the State. Four hundred of them are said to be  
mounted men.

ROLLA, Mo., August 15. The correspondent of  
the *St. Louis Democrat* gives the following:

Mr. Ingraham, a Union clerk in a "secessh"  
store in Springfield, arrived here this forenoon.  
He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry  
under Gen. Rains entered Springfield Sunday  
noon, and hoisted a secession flag on the Court  
House, amidst noisy demonstrations of the troops  
and a few noisy resident sympathizers. Our  
wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been  
molested, and it was announced that only the  
Home Guards would be subjects of resentment.  
The rebels purchased everything in the stores,  
paying any price demanded in the rebel scrip.  
They were particularly anxious to get shoes.  
Some regiments were entirely barefooted.

Capt. Judas, one of Gen. Sigel's skirmishers,  
wounded in the battle, reports that Sigel's attack  
on the rear of the rebel camp was a complete  
surprise; that they were driven back toward  
Gen. Lyon's command in front with great slaugh-  
ter their dead being in heaps on the field; and  
for the first half hour Sigel did not lose a man.  
Subsequently our troops were subject to a mu-  
derous cross fire from a number of the enemy's  
cannon, throwing a perfect shower of shells  
and grape in our ranks. After driving the  
enemy back about a mile and a half, Sigel drew  
off his force and fell back on Springfield.

Wagons with the families of Union men con-  
tinue to arrive. More than half the population  
of Springfield have left, and the farmers on the  
route to this place are abandoning their homes.  
It is reported that Sigel's command is only 15  
miles from here. His arrival is expected to-day  
or to-morrow.

Washington, Aug. 16. Major General Mc-  
Clellan has just issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,  
Washington, Aug. 16.

General Order No. 4.

All passes, sale conducts and permits hereto-  
fore given to enter or go beyond the lines of the  
United States army, on the Virginia side of the  
Potomac, are to be deemed revoked, and all  
such passes will emanate from the War Depart-  
ment, the Headquarters of the United States  
army, or of this Division, or from the Provost  
Marshal at Washington. Similar powers will  
be required to cross the river by bridge or boat  
into Virginia. A strict military surveillance  
will be exercised within the lines of the army  
on the northern side of the Potomac, and upon  
all the avenues of every kind of land and water  
leading to and from the city of Washington, as  
well over persons holding passes as all others.  
Passes will not be required at or within the  
lines of the army north of the Potomac, but  
disloyal or suspected persons will be liable to

arrest and detention until discharged by compe-  
tent authority, and contraband articles will be  
seized. Officers and soldiers of the army will  
obtain passes as heretofore ordered. All com-  
plaints of improper seizures or searches made  
or purporting to be made under military au-  
thority will be received by the proper brigade  
commanders, or the Provost Marshal who will  
at once investigate the same and in each in-  
stance make report to Headquarters.  
By command of Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.  
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't General.

## Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

## Arrest of a French Secessionist.

## Attack on Washington Apprehended.

200,000 Rebels reported approach-  
ing it.

The Rebels in Missouri Fortify-  
ing.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND.

## LOSS OF THE MISSOURI FIRST

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK.

New York, August 19.

The Collector at Newport, R. I., writes to  
Secretary Welles for instructions touching the  
disposal of a Frenchman arrested on board of  
a vessel from Wilmington which put in there in  
distress. The Frenchman had an order on  
Brown & Shipley for \$40,000 worth of clothing,  
blankets, &c.

Wm. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory,  
has been appointed Governor, and Leander S.  
Turner, Secretary of that Territory.

The city is full of secession rumors to the ef-  
fect that the Rebels with a force of 150,000 to  
200,000 are rapidly approaching Washington.  
Military officials doubt the rumors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 19.

The Hardsborough (Mo.) *Democrat* says  
that Horn Island, in Pascagoula Bay, is being  
fortified, that batteries are being erected on  
Cat Island, and that a blockading vessel is off  
Vird Island. The Memphis papers say the  
prize boat, Equality, has been delivered to the  
military authorities of New Madrid; also that  
the steamer Cheney has been captured. A  
committee of the citizens of Harrison County  
have notified the owners of the Covington &  
Lexington Railroad that if they continue the  
transportation of merchandise, the road would  
be destroyed. The owners promised obedience,  
and returned 6 cannon, and 13 car loads of small  
arms to Covington.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.

Gen. Wool assumed command to-day. Lieut.  
C. C. Church is acting Adjutant General. The  
volunteers are receiving their new uniforms and  
their condition is improving in every respect.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.

The 1st Missouri Regiment went into the  
action at Springfield with 720 men and lost 72  
killed, 218 wounded, and 17 missing. The 1st  
Iowa regiment has arrived here from Rolla and  
will be paid off. A large number will re-enlist.

NEW YORK, August 19.

There are now 48 Regiments forming in this  
city. Several are full, and the rest average from  
200 to 650 each. Complete regiments will  
doubtless now be formed as rapidly as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

There are 31 skeleton Regiments here, com-  
posed on the average of three companies each.  
They will doubtless be merged, and Phila-  
delphia be able soon to send an army of 9000  
or 10,000 to Washington.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Henry A. Smalley, of the  
5th Artillery, eldest son of Judge Smalley, and  
now acting as aid de camp to General Dix at  
Baltimore has been offered by Gov. Fairbanks  
the Colonelcy of the 5th Vermont Regiment. He  
is highly recommended for the position by Gen.  
Scott.—*Burlington Times*

Capt. Hager of the Eighth Infantry has been  
allowed to accept the Colonelcy of a volunteer  
regiment by the Secretary of War. He has been  
in the army only six years, and was breveted  
the month he entered it. He is a Vermonter, a  
graduate of West Point, and very fortunate in  
receiving promotion.—*Ibid.*

Well-executed counterfeit Fives on the Judson  
Bank at Ogdensburg, N. Y., are in circulation.

B. TAYLOR, the missing Fifer from Captain  
Randall's company after the battle of Bull run,  
has written a letter to his wife in this village.  
He is a prisoner of war at Richmond.

## BAKERSFIELD ACADEMY!

Rev. H. J. MOORE, A. B., Principal.  
Mrs. E. M. MOORE, Preceptress.  
This Fall Term this institution will commence on  
Thursday, Sept. 5th, and continue eleven weeks.  
Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Rooms for self-  
boarding if desired. For further particulars address  
H. J. MOORE, Principal.  
Bakersfield, August 3, 1861. m7595

PECK & COLBY,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

AND  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.  
OFFICE—In the Freeman Building.  
LUCIUS B. PECK, MONTPELIER. STODDARD B. COLBY